

Effective Multi-Jurisdictional Strategies

The Chicago Experience

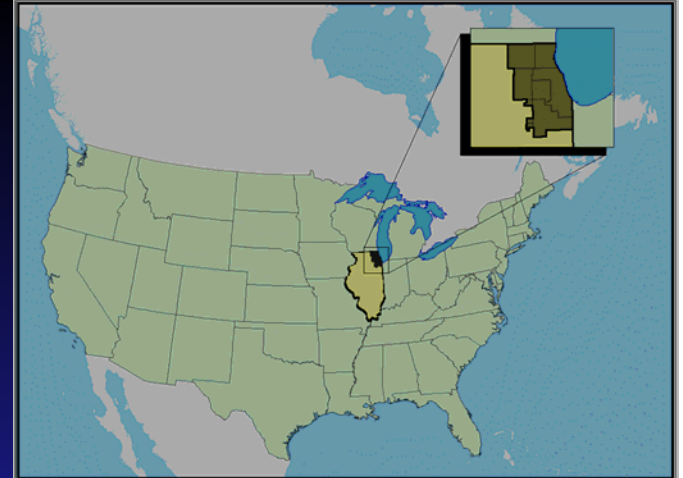


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BACKGROUND

Chicago NAA Facts

- Severe 1-Hour Ozone NAA:
 - ◆ NO_x Waiver
 - ◆ VOC-LAER/Offsets@ 25 TPY
- 6 County + 3 Townships Area
- 4,331 Square Miles
- 8.2 Million Inhabitants
- 25,790 Miles of Roadways
- 157 Million ADVMT
- 1990 CAA Ozone Design Value = 190 ppb
- *Ozone Boundary Levels ~ 110 ppb*



BACKGROUND

Air Quality Health Issues



Poor Chicago Air Quality Linked Annually To:

- ◆ 21,000 Asthma Attacks
- ◆ 4,500 Respiratory Emergency Room Visits
- ◆ 1,500 Respiratory Hospital Admissions
- ◆ 470 Cardiovascular Admissions
- ◆ 4,500 Premature Deaths



BACKGROUND

Business and Economic Development Issues

- Greater Permitting Hurdles
- Stricter Pollution Control Technology
- Costs to Offset Ozone Causing Emissions
- Labor Costs & Delays to Meet Stricter Regulations

BACKGROUND

Chicago Ozone NAA Plan

- 1990-1996: 15% ROP Plan – VOC = 297 TPD
- 1997-1999: 9% ROP Plan – VOC = 157 TPD
NO_x = 262 TPD
- 2000-2002: 3% ROP Plan – VOC = 271 TPD
NO_x = 137 TPD
- 2003-2005: 3% ROP Plan – VOC = 307 TPD
NO_x = 638 TPD
- 2006-2007: 3% ROP Plan – VOC = 353 TPD
NO_x = 277 TPD

Note: NO_x reductions are from downstate attainment area



BACKGROUND

The Costs to Comply

■ RACT I	1975	\$600/ton
■ RACT II	1980	\$720/ton
■ RACT III	1982	\$1,070/ton
■ RACT IV	1985	\$1,700/ton
■ Generic (non-CTG)	1988-1990	\$2,900/ton
■ 15% ROP	1994-1996	\$6,600/ton
■ ERMS	2000	\$2,540/ton
■ <i>Future (SCAQMD type)</i>	<i>2007+</i>	<i>\$8-27,000/ton</i>

Note: Cost effectiveness values based on 1990 dollars

REGIONAL DIALOGUE

- Regional Dialogue on Clean Air & Redevelopment was convened in March, 1999
- Launched to develop strategies to improve air quality that support economic development
- Convened by the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus in partnership with Illinois EPA, U.S. EPA, and the Delta Institute, a Chicago-based non-profit organization



REGIONAL DIALOGUE

- The project involved over 300 individuals in the Chicago region representing industry, environmental and civic organizations, labor, government, developers, and academia
- Goal was to develop practical strategies for improving air quality throughout the Chicago region by reducing ozone precursors without compromising economic development:
 - ◆ VOC: 12 – 125 tons/day
 - ◆ NOx: 10 – 109 tons/day
- Results: Regional Dialogue met for 6 months, established the need for a regional initiative to implement a broad-based policy development effort, recommended that a Steering Committee and 5 workgroups be formed to pursue this effort, identified a list of strategies to promote clean air and economic redevelopment, and achieved a commitment from State and Federal environmental agencies to participate



CLEAN AIR COUNTS



- Formed Clean Air Counts Campaign in January 2000 as a result of Regional Dialogue
- Purpose to seek voluntary reductions in ozone-forming emissions, focusing on area and mobile sources (~ 80% of VOC regional emissions)
- These sources are difficult to reach thru traditional regulatory means, need local support and present the greatest opportunity for reductions
- CAC offers a regional and voluntary approach to reducing ozone precursors
- Revised reduction goal for VOC = 5 tons/day



CLEAN AIR COUNTS



▲ Two-phased program:

- Phase I (start-up): 1/1/2000 – 6/30/2001
- Phase II (implementation): 7/1/2001 – 12/31/2002

▲ Established Steering Committee, sought financial support, and created 5 campaign strategies:

- Clean Air Businesses, Industries & Institutions
- Clean Air Communities
- Clean Air Development
- Clean Air Households
- Clean Air Illinois



CLEAN AIR COUNTS



Clean Air Partners

- ▲ Delta Institute
- ▲ Illinois EPA
- ▲ U.S. EPA
- ▲ Chicago Transit Authority
- ▲ City of Chicago
- ▲ Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
- ▲ Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce
- ▲ Center for Neighborhood Technology
- ▲ Environmental Law and Policy Center
- ▲ Private Sector Businesses



Organizational Structure

**Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
(Governing Body)**

www.cleanaircounts.org

Clean Air Counts Steering Committee

The Campaigns

Steering Committee '99-'02

- American Lung Association
- Business Leaders for Transportation
- Chicago Area Transportation Study
- Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce
- Delta Institute
- Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
- Metropolitan Planning Council
- Regional Transportation Authority
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
- BP Amoco
- Center for Neighborhood Technology
- Chicago Transit Authority
- City of Chicago
- Environmental Law and Policy Center
- Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
- Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
- Schlickman & Associates

Business, Industries & Institutions

*Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce
Delta Institute
Openlands Project
RTA
Waste Management & Research Center*

Communities

*Metropolitan Mayors Caucus
Councils of Government in the Chicago Region
City of Chicago*

Development

*Delta Institute
Local Economic & Employment Development Council*

Households

*Center for Neighborhood Technology
Citizens for a Better Environment
Community Energy Cooperative
Delta Institute*

Clean Air Illinois

*Central Management Services
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
General Services Administration
IL. Dept. of Corrections
IL. Dept. of Transportation
IEPA
US EPA*



CLEAN AIR COUNTS



Financial Requirements

- ▲ To achieve full scale implementation, \$9,800,000 over 3 years is required
- ▲ This requires:
 - \$2,500,000 from state and local sources
 - \$7,300,000 from Federal Appropriations
- ▲ So far, \$675,000 appropriation from Congress has been secured; \$1,300,000 from Foundations; in-kind resources from Illinois EPA & US EPA

CLEAN AIR COUNTS



Charitable Foundations

- *Chicago Community Trust*
- *Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelly Foundation*
- *Grand Victoria Foundation*
- *John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation*

(Total Contribution: \$1.3 Million)



CLEAN AIR COUNTS



Menu of Options

- ▲ Native Landscaping
- ▲ Gas Can Replacement
- ▲ Lawnmower Buyback
- ▲ Asphalt Paving Repavement
- ▲ Low VOC Caulks & Adhesives
- ▲ Low VOC Architectural Paints
- ▲ Workplace Transportation Options
- ▲ Voluntary Clean Fuel Fleets
- ▲ Low VOC Cleaning Products
- ▲ Energy Efficient Lights
- ▲ Energy Star Homes
- ▲ Energy Star Products



CLEAN AIR COUNTS

Results To Date

- ▲ 46 Early Adopters signed on in 2002
- ▲ 19 Early Adopters Reported in 2002
- ▲ 82 strategies pledged; 41 Reports Submitted; 27 reports quantified
- ▲ Energy Star products, low VOC paints, workplace transportation options, low VOC cleaning products most popular strategies pledged
- ▲ 180 lawnmowers, 1135 gas cans replaced
- ▲ 150 acres converted to natural landscaping
- ▲ VOC Reduction Quantified ~ 3.76 tons/day
- ▲ NOx Reduction Quantified ~ 0.03 tons/day



CLEAN AIR COUNTS

Lessons Learned

- Lack of understanding at local level for science of ozone and of federal/state planning process caused confusion and delayed progress
- Message and Sales Pitch must be clear and compelling
- Long term vision must be developed in order to sustain momentum
- Need to sign on early adopters and convert them to be recruiters
- This kind of initiative needs a home



CLEAN AIR COUNTS

Lessons Learned – Cont'd

- Time required to bring businesses, local governments, some industries up to speed on relevant air quality issues is greater than expected
- Focus on a reasonable number of control options
- Clean air vs creditable reductions or “what is in it for me” vs “just do it for air quality”
- SIP credit criteria cannot be met by all control strategies (quantifiable/enforceable/permanent/surplus)
- Web reporting works best, but local adopters don't understand recordkeeping/reporting details



OUR GOAL



CLEAN AIR CHICAGO



Illinois EPA